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And shall they to my absent friend appear,  
As sweet as charming now, as once they  
were?

Or must the pleasing moments that are  
past,

Be in the stream of dark oblivion cast?  
No fond retracing thought! no sigh sin-  
cere!

No gentle wishes, nor remembrance dear,  
No tender feeling, when you hear me nam'd,  
Nor tear half gushing, by affliction claim'd,  
Our sacred friendship banish'd from your  
mind,

And all its traces scatter'd to the wind;  
Ah! no, if true what my fond heart would  
say,

You'll think of me when I am far away,  
Fancy each long past moment shall recal,  
And dwell with secret pleasure on them  
all.

HENRY.

ACCOUNT OF THE LONDON NEWS-  
PAPERS.\*

ALAS! alas! the *World* is ruined quite,  
The *Sun* comes out at eve, and gives no  
light,

Poor *Albion* is no more, the *Star* do'n't rise,  
And the *True-Britain* nothing tells but  
lies;

'Twould be no ill should they the *Newsp*  
suppress,

And never more permit the *British-Press*;  
There is no hope at all the *Times* will  
mend,

And 'twould be well the *Globe* were at an  
end.

\* Put into more regular metre from a late publica-  
tion, with some additions.

FOREIGN LITERATURE.

A NEW academy has lately been established in the kingdom of Italy, under the title of the Italian Academy of Sciences, Literature, and the Arts. Mr. Moscati, of Milan, has been elected president, and the Danish ambassador, Baron Schubart, vice-president, Dr. Gaetano Palloni is perpetual general secretary; and Messrs Bartolini, Ferroni, Simon, and D. P. Schulthesius, pastor of the German chapel at Leghorn, are the secretaries of the four different classes of the academy. There is another Italian academy, more commonly called the *Accademia Sacchetiana*, from the name of its secretary, professor Sacchetti of Pisa, which has lately published the first volume of its Transactions, *Atti dell' Accademia Italiana*, at Florence.

Dr. Struve, who for near eight years has conducted the correspondence of the Russian government with the court of Pekin and other parts of Asia, and has himself visited and resided some time in that quarter of the *Globe*, has lately published in German, and also in French a work entitled a new and more accurate account of the Interior of Asia.

Mr. Guizot has published a new Dictionary of French Synonymes, including those of Girard, Beauzée, Roubeaud, D'Alembert, &c. It is

well executed, and indispensable for all who wish to attain a thorough knowledge of the French language.

Mr. F. A. de Chateaubriand has written what he calls a poem in prose, entitled the Martyrs, or the triumph of Christianity. His object was to show the superiority of the Christian religion over the Pagan. He opens the scene at the time of the persecution in the reign of Dioclesian, and carries his reader into almost every part then under the dominion of the Romans. Most of his characters are taken from history. It is in 2 vols 8vo.

In the art of portrait painting it is obviously important, not merely to give a likeness of a person, but to give a characteristic likeness. For this no doubt talents are requisite; but even talents may derive assistance from art. Accordingly Mr. J. B. de Rubeis has endeavoured to lay down the fundamental principles of this art, in his *des Portraits, ou Traité pour saisir la Physionomie*. It is written in French and Italian, and annexed to it is a Treatise on Anatomy for the use of portrait painters; to whom, as well as to the amateur, he has certainly rendered an important service.

Mr. Macors, of Lyons, having discovered a Mosaic pavement in 1806, has since pursued his researches, and

dug up a space 200 feet long, and 56 broad. The whole of this space appears to have been covered with a pavement of very hard mortar, interspersed with Mosaics, all on the same level, except a piece thirty feet square, which is a foot higher than the rest. This consists of a very hard red mass, formed of broken bricks, and fastened on its four sides. It was apparently the centre of a temple upward of 600 feet in length. In one place was found a vault, in which were eighty amphoræ, not all of the same shape, and large enough to hold 18 or 20 quarts each. They lay one upon another, and only twelve of them could be preserved entire. A heap of charcoal was found in good preservation, some of the pieces of which were pretty large. It is very light, and very combustible. Not far from this was a large quantity of bones of animals. There were found likewise sepulchral lamps of terra cotta, lachrymatories, a few nails, two broken pots containing ashes and small bones of animals, an iron chain with double links eaten out with rust, an iron hammer nearly resembling ours with its wooden handle petrified, various fragments of Etruscan vases, &c.

Many fruitless attempts have been made, to render keyed instruments capable of the same prolongation of a sound, and swell or diminution of it, as wind or stringed instruments. The piano-forte, though superior to the harpsicord, which it has superceded, is defective in this: nor has the desideratum been supplied by the bowed piano of Muhlfield of Berlin, the bowed harpsicord or pianno of Garbrecht of Connigsberg, the *Xaenospica*, of Roellig of Vienna, the orchestrino of Poulleau &c. though they succeeded in some degree. The celebrated Antadni of Witemberg, has lately invented an instrument to obviate this defect, which he calls a Clavi-cylinder. The members of the Imperial Conservatory of Music at Paris, before whom he performed on it, report, that they were much struck with the beauty of the tones. The upper notes of the instrument have considerable resemblance to the flute, though more to the clarinet.

and the lower notes to the bassoon: but it approaches nearest to the harmonica. On it the crescendo and diminuendo may be executed at will, and the latter to an incomparable degree. If it's general tone could be rendered more intense, and it could be as well adapted to brisk airs as to melancholy movements, it would leave nothing to be wished. The Clavi-cylinder contains a finger-board and behind it a glass cylinder 2 inches  $\frac{1}{2}$  in diameter, which is turned by means of a pedal and fly-wheel. The cylinder is not the sounding body, but produces the sound by friction on the interior mechanism. The instrument is never out of tune. Its length is 2 feet 7 inches, its breadth 1 foot 8 inches, and its height 7 inches. It comprises four octaves and half, beginning with the lowest note of the harpsicord.

Dr. Pulteney's Sketches of the progress of Botany in England, have lately been translated into French, by Mr. Bouland, who has added some notes.

Phyllography, or a Natural History of leaves, by Mr. N. A. Desvauz, member of various societies, is spoken of by the French Reviewers as an acceptable work to the philosophical botanist. It will consist of 14 numbers, in 8vo, with 15 coloured plates on vellum paper, to each. These plates are executed in a new mode, by Mr. Bonnet and son, which is said to give a more accurate representation of nature than any thing yet attempted.

We find the originality of Dr. Gall's system of craniology is disputed on the Continent. It is said, that L. Dolce, an Italian poet, who died in 1568, refers in a dialogue on the means of preserving and strengthening the memory, to a figure of the head, which appears in the Venetian editions of 1562 and 1586, cut in wood, with the following inscription in Italian at the foot. "In this you may see the seat of common sense, of fancy, of thought, of imagination, of wit, of memory, and also of smell, and of taste. The skull is figured in Gall's manner, though he has greatly extended the system. The grand chancellor of Denmark, Peter Schumacher,

count of Griffenfeld, who died in 1699, studied craniotomy. Swedenborg taught that good and bad qualities affected the form of the skull; as Lavater did that the brain operated on its figure.

The Emperor of Austria has offered prizes for the discovery of indigenous drugs, of the vegetable kingdom capable of being used as succedaneums for those of the East and West Indies, many of which had become scarce, and from the state of Europe it was apprehended might soon cease to be procurable.

Professor Viborg of the royal veterinary school at Stockholm, has published an interesting dissertation on the use of Horse-flesh: This daily becomes more general there, in six months, 170 horses were slaughtered and sold in the market; and some are said to prefer roast horse flesh to beef.

The skeleton of the mammoth, that was found with the flesh entire, preserved in the ice at the mouth of the Lena, in 1806 (for an account of which see Nicholson's Journal, vol. xix. p.158) is intended for the imperial academy of sciences at Petersburg. Mr. Tilesius has taken forty folio drawings of it, which he means to publish. His observations do not entirely agree with those of Cuvier.

From meteorological observations taken at Moscow, it appears, that the greatest cold of last winter, was on the night of the 11th of January.—Dr. Rehmann having exposed quicksilver to the open air in a cup, it froze so hard, that it could be cut with shears, and filed. Count Boutevilline found the mercury in three of his thermometers frozen, and withdrawn entirely into the ball; but in another thermometer, which was not frozen, from 6 in the morning of the 12th, till 35 minutes after, it was at 35° below 0 of Reaumur (46½° below 0 Fahr.) Mr. Roger, of Troitsk, observed the quicksilver at 34° (44½° Fahr.) before it froze and retired into the ball.

Professor Soemmering, of Munich, is pursuing his grand work on the brain; and professor Fischer is collecting materials for a comparative *craniognosy*, or description of skulls.

Mr. Micali has issued a prospectus of a work, on which he has been busied several years, entitled *Italia avanti il Dominio dei Romani*. It will consist of five volumes, with an atlas of 60 plates of unpublished antiquities or maps; and will be divided into two parts, the first including the topography, with a history of the manners, customs, and remains of the ancient inhabitants of Italy; the second giving their civil and military history.

A Practical Course of Lectures on Fruit Trees, is to be given gratis every year, by order of the French government, by the superintendent of the nursery at the Luxembourg. The course will last six months, occupying three hours a day in summer, and two in winter. The first commenced on the 22d of May last.

Dr. Morgenstern, professor of eloquence at Dorpat, has published a German work, entitled *Johannes Mueller, oder Plan im Leben, &c.* consisting of three discourses; in the first he inculcates on students the importance of laying down a fixed plan for their future lives, and pursuing it steadily, the advantage of which he instances particularly in the life of Mueller; in the second he shows the advantage of a methodical course of reading; and in the third, which was delivered at the opening of the imperial school for young ladies at Wyborg, he descants on the plan to be pursued in female education. In another academical work, written in very pure Latin, he has commenced a very curious treatise on the art of memory of the ancients, which will be concluded in two more.

In another half-yearly prelection the Dr. gives an account of a collection of original letters, and other pieces, written in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, bound up in twelve vols. 4to. which were presented to him by Mr. Von Essen, senator of Riga, and which he has placed in the library of the University of Dorpat. Among these valuable autographs are twenty-nine letters by J. Bugenhagen, a contemporary of Luther, with several by J. Sturm, Athanasius Kircher, Ambrose Magirus, Phil. James Spener, J. Auritaber, Philip IV. of Spain, Charles

Gustavus of Sweden, Eric Oxenstiern, Jerome Schurpfer, G. Racocksky, and Frederick, prince of Denmark. They are addressed to Christian III and Frederic III. of Denmark, Alexander Erskine, &c. Beside these letters, there is a testimonial given by Philip Melancthon to his disciple Wincellaus Michaelowitsch, with various other writings. Extracts from these are introduced.

The extensive library of Dr. Boecler, a systematic catalogue of which has been published at Hamburgh, is on sale. It contains a considerable collection of tracts relative to the plague, and other epidemical diseases; another on mineral waters, and a third on secret societies.

Mr. Courad Levezow, professor of antiquities at Berlin, has published a little tract, entitled *De Jovenis adorantis Signo ex Ære antiquo*. The statue in question was formerly presented to Prince Eugene, of Savoy, by Pope Clement XI. At his death it was purchased by the Prince of Lichtenstein, who afterwards sold it for 1000 ducats to Frederic the Great. His successor removed it from the garden of Sans Souci to the royal palace of Berlin; whence the fate of war has transferred it to the Napoleon museum at Paris. It is of bronze, 4 feet  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, and represents a young man naked, with his hands and eyes raised toward heaven, in the attitude of prayer. According to the professor this was not an unfrequent subject with antient artists, though this is the only male figure of the kind known. He considers it as an original, and, from the beauty of the execution, in the time of Praxiteles, or a little later. An engraving of the figure is given.

Mr. Joel Barlow, author of the *Columbiad*, who at an early period of the French revolution, published an able tract, entitled *Advice to the privileged Orders*, is composing a history of the Revolution in America.

The works of Turgot are publishing in nine volumes, 8vo. with notes, and an account of his life and administration.

Mr. de Choiseul Gouffier, member of the Institute, has just published the first part of the second volume of his *Picturesque Tour through Greece*, the

first volume of which appeared above twenty years ago. He hopes now to be able to complete the whole as speedily as the nature of so superb a work will admit.

The Imperial Academy of sciences, at Petersburg, has proposed the two following prize subjects. 1. To improve the theory of sluices, and deduce from it rules for constructing these important works in the most advantageous manner, so that they may be as far as possible safe and speedy in their use and constructed and kept in repair with the least expense; but particularly, that laden boats may be passed through them with the least waste of water.

2. To give a complete comparative chronology of the Byzantine historians, corrected and verified if possible, from the foundation of the city of Constantinople to the time of its being taken by the Turks.

The answers to the first are to be sent to the secretary of the academy before the 1st of July, 1810; those to the second before the 1st of July, 1811. The prize for each is 100 Holland ducats (46*l.* 5*s.*)

The royal academy of fine arts at Milan, invites both Italian and foreign artists to compete for its prizes for 1810. The subjects are:

*Architecture.* A vast and magnificent gallery to receive the select works of the painters and sculptors of the kingdom, the statues of the princes of the royal family, the portraits of the principal officers of state, &c. The prize, a gold medal of the value of 30*l.* sterling.

*Painting.* Publius Cornelius Scipio, restoring to Allucius, prince of the Celtiberians, his wife, taken prisoner by the Romans in the city of Carthage, and adding to this valuable gift all the gold which her parents had laid at his feet for her ransom. The prize a gold medal, value 60*l.*

*Sculpture.* Pyrrhus, accompanied by Periphas and Automedon, and followed by a troop of soldiers, armed with hatchets, beating down the gates of the palace of Priam. The prize a gold medal, value 20*l.*

*Engraving.* The engraving of some picture of repute, not yet engraved. The prize a medal, value 15*l.*

*Historical drawing.* Ulysses chasing

away with his sword, the ghosts of Erebus, &c. The prize a medal of 15l.

*Ornamental drawing.* A magnificent

fireplace, suitable to the apartment of the sovereign, with every necessary appendage, as fire-shovel, tongs, bellows, &c. The prize a medal of 10l.

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